

LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

This listing replaces the current claims on file.

1-46. (Canceled)

47. (Currently amended) A formulation comprising:

- (a) eicosapentaenoic acid or an ester thereof;
- (b) a pure botanical triterpene or an ester thereof; and
- (c) ~~substantially no~~ docosahexaenoic acid in an amount of less than about 0.1%.

48. (Previously presented) A formulation according to claim 47, further comprising no docosahexaenoic acid.

49. (Previously presented) A formulation according to claim 47 in which the eicosapentaenoic acid or ester thereof is selected from the group comprising natural eicosapentaenoic acids, synthetic eicosapentaenoic acids, naturally occurring esters of eicosapentaenoic acids, synthetic esters of eicosapentaenoic acids, and combinations thereof.

50. (Previously presented) A formulation according to claim 47 in which the eicosapentaenoic acid or ester thereof is isolated from fish oil.

51. (Cancelled)

52. (Previously presented) A formulation according to claim 47 in which the triterpene or ester thereof is selected from the group comprising naturally occurring triterpenes, synthetic triterpenes, naturally occurring esters of a triterpene, and synthetic esters of a triterpene, and combinations thereof.

53. (Withdrawn) A formulation according to claim 52 in which the triterpene is selected from the group comprising 3-*O*-trans caffeoyl derivatives of betulinic acid, morolic acid or oleanolic acid, faradiol-*O*-laurate, faradiol-*O*-palmitate and faradiol-*O*-myristate.

54. (Previously presented) A formulation according to claim 47 in which the triterpene is isolated from the flower heads of marigolds (*Calendula officinalis*), *Zygophyllum eichwaldii*, *Carthamus lanatus*, *Oenothera bienni* (evening primrose) or *Pyrus comminus*.

55. (Previously presented) A formulation according to claim 54 in which the triterpene is provided in the form of evening primrose oil.

56. (Previously presented) A formulation according to claim 55 in which the evening primrose oil is virgin evening primrose oil.

57. (Previously presented) A formulation according to claim 47 comprising up to 99% w/w of eicosapentaenoic acid or an ester thereof.

58. (Previously presented) A formulation according to claim 47 comprising up to 99% w/w of triterpene or an ester thereof.

59. (Previously presented) A formulation according to claim 57 comprising up to 70% w/w of eicosapentaenoic acid or an ester thereof and from 1 to 30% w/w of a triterpene or an ester thereof.

60. (Previously presented) A formulation according to claim 47 in a pharmaceutically or cosmetically acceptable form.

61. ((Previously presented) A formulation according to claim 47 comprising a pharmaceutical or cosmetic carrier, diluent or excipient.

62. (Previously presented) A formulation according to claim 47 comprising one or more compounds for co-administration.

63. (Previously presented) A formulation according to claim 62 comprising gamma-linolenic acid.

64. (Previously presented) A formulation according to claim 62 comprising conjugated linoleic acid.

65. (Currently Amended) A liquid, a paste, a tablet or a capsule for oral administration, or a compound for topical administration, wherein the liquid, paste, tablet, capsule or compound comprises:

- (a) eicosapentaenoic acid or an ester thereof;
- (b) a pure botanical triterpene or an ester thereof; and
- (c) ~~substantially no~~ docosahexaenoic acid in an amount of less than about 0.1%.

66. (Withdrawn-currently amended) A method of cosmetic treatment, or a method for the treatment of physiological or disease states including rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, back-ache, psoriasis, pre-menstrual syndrome, bacterial infections, viral infections, fatigue, insomnia, anxiety, obesity, influenza, diabetes mellitus, alcoholism, cancer, neurological disorders, epilepsy, tardive dyskinesia and choreiform disorders, psychiatric disorders, cardiovascular disorders, dermatological disorders, respiratory disorders, learning disability and ageing, in a subject, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of a formulation comprising:

- (a) eicosapentaenoic acid or an ester thereof;
- (b) a pure botanical triterpene or an ester thereof; and
- (c) ~~substantially no~~ docosahexaenoic acid in an amount of less than about 0.1%.

67. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 66, wherein the eicosapentaenoic acid, or an ester thereof, and the triterpene, or an ester thereof, are administered simultaneously, either in the same or different formulations, or sequentially.

68. (New) The liquid, a paste, a tablet or a capsule for oral administration, or a compound for topical administration according to claim 65, wherein the liquid, paste, tablet capsule or compound further comprises no docosahexaenoic acid.

69. (New) The method of claim 66, wherein the formulation comprises no docosahexaenoic acid.